

The Bloomfield Record.

S. MORRIS HULIN, Proprietor. Established 1873.

Devoted to Home News, Local Improvement and the Public Welfare.

Subscription Two Dollars Per Annum. Office, 29 Broad Street.

VOL. XVI. [NEW] NO. 50.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

4 PARTIAL LIST OF WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Woman's Destructive Occupations—Executive Women—London Pavement Artist.

Mrs. Young's Petition—Timely Page.

graphs About Suffrage.

A suggestive article in the Boston Globe discusses the relative value of large and small clubs for women, and quotes Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, as saying that a large club broadens acquaintance, develops more ability and experience, exerts more influence, has a better income and can do more work than a small club. On the other hand, small club active participation is often limited to a few, while many members are silent and inactive; hence the importance of dividing the work and assigning it to sections, classes or committees.

Among the clubs named in this article are the England Women's club, the New York Society, the Cambridge, (Mass.) Canterbury, the Wheaton Seminary club, the Massachusetts Moral Education association, the Star Club of Lynn, the Thought and Work club of Salem, the Monday Afternoon club of Paterson, N. J.; the Monday Afternoon club of New York, N. J.; the Lower Washington Woman's club; the Collegiate Sorosis of Ann Arbor, Mich.; the Pacific Coast Woman's Press Association of San Francisco; the Woman's club of Aurora, Ills.; the Brooklyn Woman's club; the Woman's Literary club of Philadelphia; the Fort Wayne Woman's club, the American Woman's club, the Manchester (Mass.) Woman's club, the Professional Woman's League of New York, the Danvers Woman's association, etc.

Thirty years ago women's clubs scarcely existed; already their name is legion. There is scarcely a town or village in the country that has not or will not soon have one or more such organizations of women. The clubs of the suffrage associations have given any attention to politics or the science of government. But sooner or later they will be impelled to do so by the pressure of circumstances. Their private and public interests will awaken them to their need of direct power in shaping legislation.

Therefore we would, however conservative, as an involuntary ally—the Mayflower club no less than the Independent women voters of Boston or the Massachusetts School Suffrage association. Even the opponents are, in a broad sense, promoters of the woman suffrage movement.—Boston Woman's Journal.

Woman's Destructive Occupations. Very little is known of the danger to life and health that exists in many occupations where women are largely employed. In England a league has been formed to call attention to the facts of the case, and Mrs. C. Mollet has made extensive investigations.

In the linen trade the flax has to be left to soak in the water, and rheumatism, bronchitis and pneumonia seize upon the women who have to deal with it in this stage. In the flax carding department, fine, sharp needles injure the skin and kills its victim at 30. In the cage making the odor and the fine fluff are both extremely injurious. A singeing injury is caused to artificial flower makers, especially those employed in making white flowers by gaslight. The dry dust causes inflamed eyelids, and the women who make the flowers are worn out before their age. In the same trade the clay dust settles year by year in the lungs until consumption results.

In the white lead trade are found quite equal to those of the phosphorus match trade. Lead is itself highly poisonous, and the most dangerous parts of the process of making the ordinary blue pigs of lead into the deadly white lead are the first and second stages, because it requires less muscular strength than the rest. Cakes of lead are put to ferment in tan and acetic acid for three months, and then the cakes have to be grubbed out of the mixture by hand, the poison getting under the finger nails. After being ground to powder under the dishes of damp lead have to be placed in boxes to dry. The women who work in this trade have to take away the dry, hot, white carbonate of lead from the stoves. Even the muffled heads, the woollen respirators, the sack overalls fail to keep out the deadly dust. They rarely live many years. Sometimes a few weeks or months bring on the symptoms of acute lead poison to which they quickly succumb. This white carbonate of lead is used for glazing china and enamel advertisements. The only safeguard would be in prohibiting the manufacture, and it would be possible to do so, for various substitutes are already in the market.—New York Sun.

Executive Women.

The experiment of employing women instead of men in the French postal service has been tried with such good results in favor of the former that the government has recently appointed a number of women to executive positions of trust. The principal departments where women clerks are employed is in France, as elsewhere, the post, telegraphs, telephones, railways, the government banks and the central administrative offices.

There are at present 5,358 women employed at postorial post offices. In 68 towns the telephone stations are under the management of women, affording employment for 745. The national savings banks employ 426 women.

The railroad, however, been the best friends to the women. It was the Dombes company which made the experiment with employing female clerks at the offices, or at station mistress at the small stations, but gradually nearly all the French railway companies have followed this example. Women are used at the ticket offices, in waiting rooms, etc. The Post office employs 688 women. The North company 5,750, the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean 5,750, the Orleans

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company 4,358, insuring some 21,000 women, in which number the thousands and thousands of female gatekeepers are not included.

In the whole of Europe it is calculated that over 800,000 women hold public appointments.—Philadelphia Press.

A London Pavement Artist.

Mrs. Darnell, probably the oldest and most famous of the women who earn a living for herself and her sick husband, is probably the first gentlewoman to attempt this calling, which is one of the common street sights of London, though comparatively unknown here. It is estimated that there are about 300 persons, men and ladies, in the English capital who earn a living this way, during the pictures on the pavements and collecting pennies from the crowd that gathers. Colored chalks are used, and very realistic scenes sketched, many of the artists being genuinely talented.

A shipwreck or any sort of marine picture is a popular subject, the blue of the sea being the most popular, but any scene is faithfully reproduced. The exciting happenings of the day are seized upon, too, the face of a murderer or the environment of any thrilling occurrence being promptly brought out. Formerly the business was conducted on a sort of system, "pitches" or good points being marked out by the artist, and the work done by the other members of the fraternity. Now, however, the increased number of pictures to be had in all prints, even the cheapest, has left a depressing effect on the pursuit. Still on fair days Mrs. Coleman earns an average \$1.25 a day, and when it rains she stays at home and prepares her chalks.—London Correspondent.

Mrs. Young's Petition.

Mrs. Virginia D. Young of Fairfax, Conn., has sent to the New York Legislature a bill to prohibit the South Carolina legislature for the right of suffrage. She said: "I have, in the eyes of the law, committed but one crime, that of being born a woman. I am taxed without representation. I am governed without my consent, thus nullifying the right of self-government. I hereby protest against the humiliation of being classed politically with inmates, criminals and idiots, as well as against the injustice." The petition was published in all the South Carolina papers, and although the legislature adjourned without taking action upon it, a bill was introduced to prohibit the discussion of the question. Mrs. Young is doing great and good work in the state for the enfranchisement of women, and we are sure, if she was allowed to vote, she would exercise the privilege with much sounder common sense than some men exhibit.—Alken Journal and Review.

Charmed Garters.

The Woman in White.

Miss Herbert, who is "the cabinet lady" of the household of the secretary of the navy, is fond of wearing pale shades of lavender, pink and blue combined with white. She wears the last color so frequently that she might almost be called "the woman in white." She is the author of a number of articles shown in which she recited at the White House on New Year's day was of rich white moire antique made after a design of her own designs.—Washington Post.

It is Not

The Chinese residents of Boston made a Christmas gift to Miss Julia Prendergast, a clerk in the United States commissioner's office, of a purse containing \$40, a box of silk handkerchiefs and other articles. A committee of Chinese made the presentation and gave her also the original subscription list. Mrs. Prendergast is much obliged to the Chinese for their kindness to them in their office.—Boston Commonwealth.

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The Chinese Resembled Her.

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